

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS
New York, March 8.—Silver, 55 3/4c; lead, 56 7/8c; spelter, not quoted; copper, steady; electrolytic, near by, \$28.00@28.50; June and later, \$27.75@27.50.

The Ogden Standard

HAS THE LARGEST PAID SUBSCRIPTION LIST IN OGDEN AND WEBER COUNTY.

Forty-sixth Year—No. 58.

Price: Five Cents.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1916.

4 P. M. CITY EDITION
TEN PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Thursday Fair; Not Much Change in Temperature.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

Germans Capture Over Seven Square Miles of Ground West of the Meuse

TROOPS OF CROWN PRINCE MAKING SWEEPING ADVANCE IN NEW DRIVE

Over 3,300 Men and Ten Cannon Taken at Verdun—700 Captured in Woivre Region—French Curtain of Fire Checks Germans in Vicinity of Manheulles—French Confident of Victory—Desperate Fighting Continues

Paris, March 8, via London, 1:26 p. m.—In the Champagne district, the French have recaptured portions of the trenches lost on March 6, according to semi-official announcement made here today.

The situation north of Verdun is unchanged. No infantry attacks were made last night, the announcement says. Artillery fighting continues.

The text of the communication is issued by the French war office this afternoon follows:

"In the Champagne district, east of Macons de Champagne, we launched an attack which placed us again in possession of the sections of trenches occupied by the enemy, March 6. We took 55 prisoners, including three officers and captured a machine gun. A counter attack, delivered a little later against the positions we held, was successfully repulsed.

"In the Argonne our artillery has shelled the highways in the vicinity of Mount Faucon, over which it was reported automobile transports were making their way.

No Change at Verdun.
"North of Verdun no change has been reported. During the night the Germans continued their bombardment of our front west of the Meuse, but without putting forward their infantry.

"Our batteries responded with energy in this sector as well as east of the Meuse, where the artillery bombardment has been intermittent.
"There has been spirited artillery fighting in the Woivre. We have bombarded Blanzey, Regneville and the environs and Fresnes.

"An attack against the railroad and the highway to Manheulles was checked by our curtain of fire and the activity of the French infantry."

Germans Take French Position.
Berlin, March 8, via London, 3:15 p. m.—The capture of a French position west of the Meuse, on both sides of the Forges brook, below Bethincourt, six kilometers wide and three kilometers deep, was announced today by German army headquarters.

It was also announced that the villages of Forges and Regneville, the heights of Raben and the Cumieres woods were in German possession. The capture of 58 officers, 327 men and ten cannon is officially reported.

In the Woivre district the French were driven out of the last houses they held in the village of Fresnes. More than 700 prisoners were made. The text of today's official statement follows:

"Western theatre: At 10 o'clock in the evening the French delivered a counter attack against the position east of the farm of Maisons de Champagne which we had re-captured. On the right wing hand grenade fighting continued. Otherwise the attack was completely repulsed.

"On the left bank of the Meuse in order to improve the connections with the new German line on the right bank which runs along the slopes of Cote de Talon and of the Cote du Polvre and on the Douaumont we stormed French positions on both sides of Forges brook below Bethincourt, over a width of six kilometers (3.7 miles) and a depth of more than three kilometers (1.8 miles).

"The villages of Forges and Regneville as well as the heights of Raben and the Cumieres woods are in our possession. Counter attacks by the French against the southern boundaries of these woods were repulsed with sanguinary losses. A great number of the occupants in the captured positions perished. Fifty-eight officers and 327 men were taken prisoner. Furthermore ten cannon and much other war material were captured.

"In the Woivre district the enemy was driven out of the last houses in Fresnes. The number of prisoners taken there was increased to eleven officers and more than seven hundred men. A few machine guns were captured.

"Our aeroplane squadrons dropped bombs on the villages west of Verdun which are occupied by the enemy.
"Eastern theatre: Russian local attacks were repulsed at several points. The stretch of railway between Ijacehowitsch, southeast of Branowitsch and Luninac where great railway traffic was observed, was attacked by our aviators with good results."

Austrians Drive Enemy.
Berlin, March 8.—By wireless to Sayville.—The report on military operations issued yesterday at Vienna by the Austrian headquarters and made public here today, follows:
"Detachments of the army of the archduke, Joseph, drove the enemy from an entrenched position near Karploosek, which they then occupied. Northwest of Tarnopol and Austrian detachment drove the Russian from a trench 1000 meters in length. At this place and on the Dniester and Bessarabian frontier the artillery ac-

as neither position is endangered, the German success is of little strategic importance.

300,000 Men For Task.
It is known here that the Germans set aside 300,000 men to capture Verdun. Only 200,000 having been employed up to yesterday. It was a question whether the remaining 100,000 would be used to make a sudden descent on some other part of the French line in developing the offensive against the fortress. The heavy attack west of the river, however, leaves that question no longer to be settled.

The impression of members of parliament, who are kept regularly informed as to the progress of the battle, is that the defense will be able to resist all onslaughts the Germans are able to make and that Goose hill, on the left bank, will play a role similar to Douaumont on the right. It is expected that the battle will reach its climax tomorrow or Friday. Not until then will it be possible to judge which way the battle will go.

RAILROAD MEN CAST THEIR VOTE

Chicago, March 8.—Tabulation of the referendum vote of railroad employees on the question of whether their demand for an eight-hour day with time and a half for overtime shall be presented to the railroads, was taken up today at a meeting of union officials. The present wage agreement of the employees expires March 31.

The vote of the employees has been in progress by mail for more than two months and it is said more than eighty per cent of the men have voted in favor of the eight-hour day with overtime.

About 400,000 railway employees, including every road in the country, or 528 different lines, are involved in the present controversy. The leaders are said to be opposed to arbitrating their differences this year, although they express the hope that a general strike, which would tie up every steam railroad in the country, will not be necessary.

Railroad officials have declared that the eight-hour day and overtime demanded by the employees would bring an increase in wages of approximately \$100,000,000 a year and this increase cannot be granted under existing conditions.

W. S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said the referendum vote had been concluded but that an announcement of the tabulation may not be made for several days.

Other officials attending the meeting are W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; L. E. Sheppard, acting president, and H. D. Garretson, vice president of the Order of Railway Conductors, and W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

PRESIDENT IS AGAINST WAR

But He Has Not Changed His Mind as to the Submarine Issue.

Washington, March 8.—Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the foreign relations committee, declared in the senate today, after a conference with President Wilson last night, that "so far from the president desiring to involve this country in this disastrous war, his supreme wish is to avoid that calamity."

Washington, March 8.—President Wilson today authorized Representative Poy to deny as "utterly foolish" a rumor which had reached the house to the effect that the president had changed his mind and was preparing to issue warning against Americans taking passage on armed merchantmen. Mr. Poy denied the report on the floor of the house.

RUSSIANS LAND NEAR TREBIZOND

Black Sea Coast Maneuvers Attracting Great Attention—Turk Towns Being Taken.

SERIES OF SURPRISES

Fleet and Coast Troops Skillfully Co-operating—Russians Steadily Advance.

Petrograd, March 7, via London March 8, 12:27 a. m.—The success of the Russian Black sea coast maneuvers, in which the Russians landed forces to the east of Trebizond, is attracting great attention. This is not due solely to the Russian strategy which is gradually expelling the Turks from the coast towns on the way to Trebizond, but because upon the favorable conclusion of these operations rests the possibility of the continued advance of the central Russian army toward Sivas. The capture by the Russians of Trebizond, if it materializes, will enable the central army to resume its westward march.

The Russian progress along the Anatolian coast has been the result of a series of strategic surprises, made possible by the skillful co-operation between the fleet and coast troops. The fleet being used as a mobile right wing for the troops operating along the shore, has advanced well ahead of the land forces and struck at the Turkish forces on the flank and rear, and forced them to retire.

Landing parties then join the land forces in occupying the abandoned coastal towns. In this way the villages of Atina and Mapavra have been taken and the Russians are making steady progress along the road to Riza which is 30 miles east, to Trebizond.

Since the country along the shore, with its mountain ridges rising from 6,000 to 10,000 feet, offers an insurmountable barrier to a frontal attack, the Russian staff apparently has decided to depend solely upon a continuation of the coast maneuvers to drive the Turks from this region.

The Turkish losses during the last days of fighting are said to have been very severe.

VILLA CAPTURES THREE AMERICANS

Columbus, N. M., March 8.—With three American cattlemen presumably held as prisoners, Francisco Villa was reported today with between 200 and 300 men at a point on the Boca Grande river, in Chihuahua, 15 miles west of Columbus and twenty-seven miles south of the border.

Mexican refugees reported no Carranza soldiers at Palomas, three miles south of here.

Details of the recent raid on the Palomas land and cattle company ranch stated the Villa band had rounded up approximately 300 cattle and 63 horses.

El Paso, Tex., March 8.—According to the unconfirmed reports received today by General Gabriel Gaviola at Juarez state, two Americans named Franklin and Wright were killed Monday at Pacheco by Villa bandits between Casas Grandes and Janos, Chihuahua.

The advices contained nothing as to the fate of wife and small son of Mr. Wright who were reported with the men at Pacheco.

Gaviola declared the men, said to be Mormon ranchers residing west of Casas Grandes, disregarded warnings he had sent to all American residents of northwest Chihuahua when he first learned of Villa movements to that section.

STEEL COMPANIES ARE INDICTED

Judge Gary, U. S. Steel and Five Others Charged With Forming Trust.

LABOR LAW VIOLATED

Sweeping Probe of East Youngstown Riots Results in Action by Grand Jury.

Youngstown, O., March 8.—Indictments were returned today by the Mahoning county grand jury against the United States Steel company, five other steel companies and Judge E. H. Gary, executive chairman of the United States Steel company. The defendants are charged with having formed a trust to fix the wages of common labor in violation of the laws of Ohio.

In addition to the United States Steel company the following concerns were indicted:

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube company, the Republic Iron & Steel company, the Brier Hill Steel company, the Youngstown Sheet & Steel company and the Carnegie Steel company. The indictments followed a sweeping probe of the East Youngstown riots and labor troubles of January.

Conspire Against Workmen.
The specific offense charged against the six steel concerns is that they conspired to keep the wages of common labor at the same figure at the time of the strike at the Republic Iron & Steel company and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube company in January. Announcement was made by all these companies within two days time of a 10 per cent increase in wages. This action is held to be due to an agreement.

The jury reports also that the grand jury was unable to fix any particular cause for the recent East Youngstown riots.

Charges Against Mayor.
The report charges that neither the mayor nor any member of the police force made any effort whatever to disperse the mob. Mayor Cunningham is criticized for not closing the saloons of East Youngstown early on Friday morning after he had received notice of the temper of the mob.

The report recites the fact that a guard at the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company who is a member of the state militia without legal authority took ten members of the national guard to the sheet and tube company's property to guard the same. It is also stated that the guard appropriated state ammunition. It is set forth that the action of the guard made it impossible for the sheriff or the captain of the militia to mobilize militiamen in time of grave public danger.

Guards Are Censured.

Guards on the sheet and tube company bridge who fired into the crowd assembled about the time-office before the rioting began, are censured. The grand jury continues the report, unable to find that the influence of any foreign government was responsible for the riot. The alleged combination of manufacturers with the intent to keep down the wages of common labor is criticized.

Indictments also were returned against Mayor W. H. Cunningham and six councilmen of East Youngstown charging them with being financially interested in property purchased for village purposes.

Bonuses Being Distributed.
Youngstown, O., March 8.—The sixth annual distribution of bonuses to employees under its profit sharing plan is being made today by the Youngstown Sheet & Tube company. Over \$250,000 will be given to the 5000 employees eligible to participate, the bonuses representing 5 per cent of the annual wages for the year 1915. Over \$1,100,000 has now been distributed by this company under the plan.

Judge Gary's Statement.

New York, March 8.—When informed of the indictment returned at Youngstown against the United States Steel corporation, other steel companies and himself, Judge Elbert H. Gary today issued the following statement:
"There are no facts to justify the indictments returned by the Mahoning county grand jury against the United States Steel corporation or the Carnegie Steel company or any of the officers, or so far as I know against any of the other companies. The indictment is an outrage—a travesty."

MISSOURI RIVER IS STILL RISING

Bottoms Covered From Bluff to Bluff—Families Driven From Homes—Much Livestock Lost.

Yankton, S. D., March 8.—The Missouri river continued to rise slowly during the night at this place, the water being a little more than a foot higher than it was last night but apparently not rising this morning.

The bottoms are covered from bluff to bluff and about 100 families have been driven from their homes. So far there has been no loss of life but much livestock has been lost. The gorge below the city is still holding. Meckling, several miles down the river, is inundated.

BERNSTORFF EXPLAINS IN DETAIL ATTITUDE ON ARMED SHIP ISSUE

German Ambassador Relates Causes Leading Up to Decision to Torpedo All Armed Merchantmen—Great Britain Takes Advantage of U. S. Contention—Germany Concedes That, as Submarines Are New Engines of War, International Law Makes No Provision for Their Use.

Washington, March 8.—The German government, in a memorandum handed today by Count von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing, outlines in detail its position in regard to armed ships, reviews events up to its decision to torpedo without warning all armed merchantmen of its enemies, concedes that international law, as at present constituted, makes no provision for the use of submarines and expresses a willingness to operate its submarines in accordance with international law prevailing prior to the war on the condition that Great Britain does not violate the same laws.

Von Bernstorff's Statement.
The text of the memorandum presented by Count von Bernstorff follows:
"The imperial German government on account of the friendly relations, which have always existed between the two great nations and earnestly desiring to continue them, wishes to explain the U-boat question once more to the American government.

"At the outbreak of the war the German government, acting upon the suggestion of the United States immediately expressed its readiness to ratify the Declaration of London. At that time a German prize code had already been issued, which was entirely and without modification, based upon the rules of the Declaration of London. Germany thereby proved her willingness to recognize fully the existing rules of international law which ensure the freedom of the seas for the legitimate trade of neutral nations not only among themselves but also with belligerent countries.

Great Britain Declines.
"Great Britain, on the other hand, declined to ratify the Declaration of London and, after the outbreak of the war, began to restrict the legitimate trade of the neutrals in order to hit Germany. The contraband provisions were systematically extended on August fifth and twentieth, September 21 and October 29, 1914. On November 3, 1914, the order of the British admiralty followed declaring the whole North sea a war zone in which commercial shipping would be exposed to the most serious danger from mines and men of war. Protests from neutrals were of no avail and from that time on the freedom of neutral commerce with Germany was practically destroyed. Under these circumstances, Germany was compelled to resort, in February, 1915, to reprisals in order to fight her opponents' measures which were absolutely contrary to international law. She chose for this purpose a new weapon, the use of which had not yet been regulated by international law, and in doing so did not violate any existing rules, but only acted in accordance with the peculiarities of this new weapon, the submarine boat.

Neutral Movements Restricted.
"The use of the submarine naturally necessitated a restriction of the free movement of neutrals and constituted a danger for them which Germany intended to ward off by a special warning analogous to the warning England had given regarding the North sea.

As both belligerents—Germany in her note of February 17 and Great Britain in those of February 18 and 20, 1915—claimed that their proceeding was only enacted in retaliation for the violation of international law by their opponent, the American government approached both parties with the purpose of trying to re-establish in force before the war. Germany was asked to adapt the use of her new weapon to the rules which had been existing for the former naval weapons, and England not to interfere with the non-combatant German population and to admit the distribution under American supervision. Germany on March 1, 1915, declared her willingness to comply with the proposal of the American government, whilst England, on the other hand, declined to do so. By the order in council, March 11, 1915, Great Britain abolished even what had remained of the freedom of neutral trade with Germany and her neutral neighbors. England's object was to starve Germany into submission by these illegal means.

Rights of Traders Not Limited.
"Germany, after neutral citizens had lost their lives against the wish and intention, nevertheless, in the further course of the war, complied with the wishes of the American government regarding the use of her submarines. The rights of neutrals regarding legal trading were in fact nowhere limited by Germany.

England Arms Merchantmen.
"Then England made it impossible for submarines to conform with the old rules of international law by arming nearly all her merchantmen and by ordering the use of guns on merchant vessels for attack. Photographic reproductions of these instructions have been transmitted to neutral governments with the memorandum of the German government of February 8, 1915. These orders are obviously in contradiction with the note delivered by the British ambassador in Washington to the American government on October 25, 1914. On account of the proposal made by the United States on January 23, 1915, regarding disarmament, the imperial government hoped that these facts

would enable the neutral governments to obtain the disarmament of the merchant ships of her opponents. The latter, however, continued with great energy to arm their merchantmen with guns.

Armed For Attack.
"The principle of the United States government not to keep their citizens off belligerent merchant ships, has been used by Great Britain and her allies to arm merchant ships for offensive purposes. Under these circumstances merchantmen can easily destroy submarines, and if their attack fails still consider themselves in safety by the presence of American citizens on board.

"The order to use arms on British merchantmen was supplemented by instructions to masters of such ships to hoist such flags and to ram U-boats. Reports on payment of premiums and bestowals of decorations to successful masters of merchantmen showing the effect of these orders. England's allies have also adopted this position.

Germany Facing Problems.
"Now Germany is facing the following facts:
(a)—A blockade contrary to international law (compare American note to England of November 5, 1915) has for one year been keeping neutral trade from German ports and is making German exports impossible.

(b)—For eighteen months through the extending of contraband provisions in violation of international law (compare American note to England of November 5, 1915) the overseas trade of neighboring neutral countries, so far as Germany is concerned, has been hampered.

(c)—The interruption of mails in violation of international law (compare American memorandum to England of January 10, 1916) is meant to stop any intercourse of Germany with foreign countries.

(d)—England, by systematically and increasingly oppressing neutral countries, following the principle of 'might before right', has prevented neutral trade on land with Germany so as to complete the blockade of the central powers intended to starve their civil population.

(e)—Germans met by our enemies on the high seas are deprived of their liberty, no matter whether they are combatants or non-combatants.

(f)—Our enemies have armed their merchant vessels for offensive purposes, theoretically making it impossible to use our U-boats according to the principles set forth in the London Declaration (compare with American memorandum of February 8, 1915).

The English white book of January 5, 1916, on the restriction of German trade boasts that by British measures Germany's export trade has been stopped almost entirely while her imports are subject to England's will.

The imperial government feels confident that the people of the United States, remembering the friendly relations that for the last hundred years have existed between the two nations will, in spite of the difficulties put in the way by our enemies, appreciate the German viewpoint as laid down above.

Joint Anglo-French Reply.

London, March 8, 3:11 p. m.—The joint Anglo-French reply to the American note on the detention of mails has been mailed to Washington where it will be presented to the state department by the English and French governments.

The reply on the American note in regard to the blockade is practically ready. It will be handed to Ambassador Poincaré within a few days to be transmitted by mail as it consists of between 7000 and 8000 words.

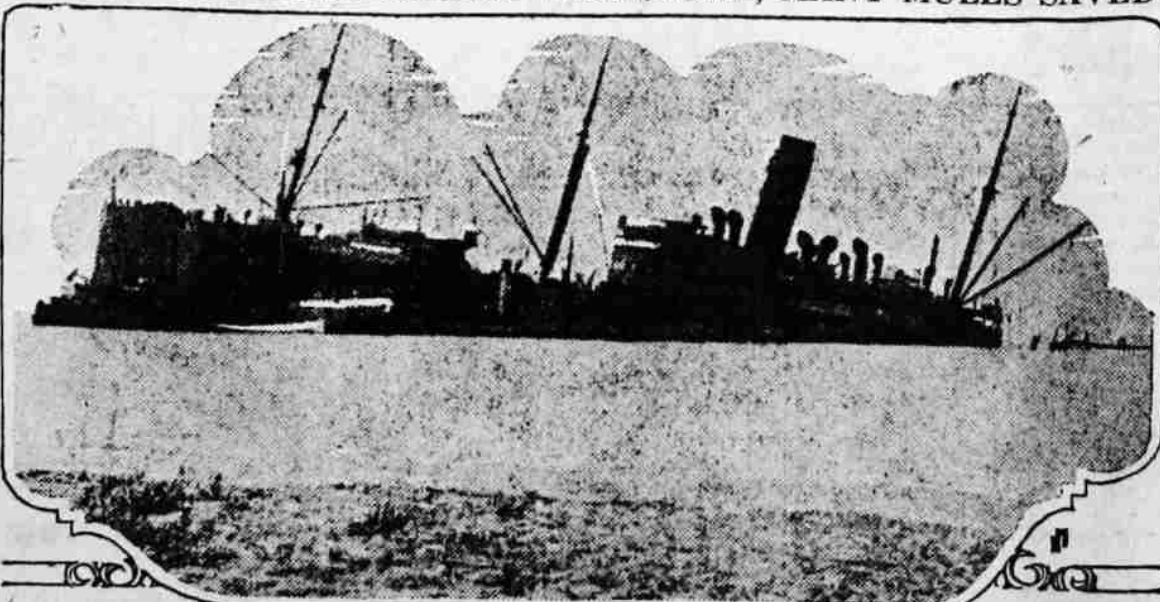
MONTENEGRO HAS A SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Lyons, France, March 8, 2:10 a. m.—The seat of the government of Montenegro has been transferred from Tuhleben, the German detention camp for civilians of enemy countries located near Berlin, have arrived here on other members of the royal family with the cabinet officers left here last night to take up their new residence in a mansion which has been prepared for them near the city of Bordeaux.

AMERICAN CITIZENS FINALLY FREED

Rotterdam, March 8, via London, 10:37 a. m.—One American citizen and seven British subjects from Tuhleben, the German detention camp for civilians of enemy countries located near Berlin, have arrived here on their way to England. The American is Eugene Smith of Springfield, Mass., who has been a prisoner in Germany for six months.

GERMANS TORPEDO BRITISH TRANSPORT; MANY MULES SAVED



Steamer Nordman, torpedoed by Germans and beached near Saloniki.